

MAP COUPON.

We have received our Rand & McNally Copyrighted Atlas of the State of Utah, in six colors, with alphabetically arranged list of over 200 towns—population and location stated by marginal references—serviceable 1896 calendar—12 inches by 18 inches.

Worth 25 cents, but given away for a nickel and one of the coupons, or mailed for a dime and a coupon.

FIFTEEN ARE
DARLY INJUREDFrightful Accident on the
Colorado Midland
Terminal.

ONE OR TWO MAY DIE

Ten More Receive Slight Injuries
Merely.

Accident Occurred as the Train For Colorado Springs Was Backing Out of the Main Track Onto the Switch-Box Car and Coach Were Both Teleported—All the Injured Quarters at the Hotel Victor.

VICTOR, Colo., Jan. 17.—A frightful accident occurred on the Midland Terminal railway. The train was en route to Denver and Colorado Springs and was just above the city limits of Victor.

Fifteen passengers were injured, six seriously, one or two of whom will probably die.

The 4:30 p. m. train for Colorado Springs was backing out of the main track on to the switch and reached a point on the main track in the cut, when it was met by an empty runaway box car, which broke loose near Independence station, about three-quarters of a mile above where the collision occurred. It struck the first coach on the passenger train with terrific force and threw the latter from the track. Both box car and coach were teleported for about fifteen feet. List of injured:

Mrs. F. H. Lightfoot, Jewell City, Kan., slightly.

D. C. Bernard, bruised on head and left arm.

R. C. Cliff, 212 Huertano street, Colorado Springs, leg and body badly injured.

O. A. Alexander, Colorado City, civil engineer, Midland Terminal railway, seriously and probably fatally injured.

Mr. Garrison, Denver, severe bruises on head and body.

T. J. Kellam, Topeka, Kan., seriously bruised about head.

W. A. L. Thompson, Topeka, Kan., injured in back and legs.

Mrs. D. C. McGregor, Victor, Colo., badly cut in face.

D. W. Partridge, cut on head and neck, injuries not serious.

E. V. Bogart, of Bogart mine, on Haven hill, cut in head.

Robert Davidson, Colorado Springs, had cut on head.

Dr. S. M. Morrison, Colorado Springs, cut a foot.

There are ten others who received slight injuries. All of the injured people are quartered at the hotel Victor.

HAMMOND'S POSITION.

He is in Solitary Confinement and His Position is Critical.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—General N. H. Harrison, of this city, today received a cable from E. A. Wilson, dated London, January 17, which reads as follows:

"Hammond in solitary confinement; position most critical. Others all right. Strong demand on United States government in his behalf necessary forthwith."

It will appear that the South African republic has some special grievance against John Hammond, judging by his cablegram.

Senator McKim telegraphed today from Washington to William C. Aldrich: "Our government is using every effort to protect Hammond, Main and other Americans in Johannesburg."

Secretary Olney.

FREE SILVER.

Work of Education and Organization to Be Carried On.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 17.—An executive committee of nine, representing all political parties, was appointed at today's session. All of the free silver confederates will carry on the work of organization and education. A dispatch was ordered sent to United States Senators Jones, Teller and Morgan, congratulating them on their fight against plutocracy, and adding that regardless of party, Michigan is with you against all bond issues, against the gold standard, and in favor of the constitutional money of the country."

CHICAGO.

WHY IT WAS SELECTED AS THE CONVENTION CITY.

Comments Made By Some of the Leaders in the Political Circles.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—News of the selection of Chicago as the place to hold the national Democratic convention was received locally with no manifestations of excitement. The feeling from the start has been that if Chicago was to be chosen as the Democratic convention city, it would be for the sole reason that Chicago was best qualified to take care of it, in the opinion of the national committee.

Hotel proprietors and managers and some of the trades exhibited a certain degree of interest in the matter, but that was all.

The hotel men smiled when the news came, they being the chief beneficiaries of the crowd that the convention will bring to town. Strangely enough, though, there was no flood of telegrams asking that quarters be reserved for the national leaders of the Democratic party. As to hotel arrangements, the local committee, now in Washington, had evidently taken the matter in charge. A. S. Sage, of the Wellington hotel, telegraphed Adlai T. Stevenson several hours before it was officially decided that the convention was to come here, asking him to notify all the principal hotels not to accept any reservations for rooms for the delegates.

The local committee has located its own headquarters and is heard from on the subject. In accordance with this telegram, messengers were dispatched from the hotel to the city, the most important of which was the hotel men expect a flood of orders today. Requests for room from metropolitan newspapers in different sections of the country made through resident correspondents, were about all received by many of the hotels last night. At the Palmer house requests were especially numerous. The Washington, the Maine and Oregon delegations, the number desired being fourteen and eight respectively. Arthur Schmall, who has been in Washington for the Maine delegates and national committee Grady performed a like service for the Oregon folks.

The Chicago Chronicle (Dem.) in its local columns today says: "There was some disappointment among local Democrats at the action of the Democratic national committee in fixing the date for July 7. In view of the fact that the Republican convention will be held June 16, it was felt that the national Democratic committee should have followed in established precedent and called its convention in advance of the Republican gathering."

The Democratic leaders in this city believe that the holding of the convention here will have a stimulating effect upon the local political situation. The gathering is certain to attract a large crowd and it will arouse a great deal of enthusiasm among the Democrats of Cook county. Some of the managers said last night the location of the convention in Chicago would have the effect of being the catalyst for the coming year. The Democratic party is in control of the national administration and it has always been the rule for the party in power to hold its convention in the city where it is in control of the national administration. It is gratified to know that we will have the convention in this city and that the local Democrats will do all they can to make things agreeable for thousands of visitors, who will be here next July. I think it will be a very interesting convention, and I think the local Democrats will be able to agree upon a ticket and a platform that will sweep the country."

"The national committee did exactly what I expected it would do when it fixed the date of the convention here," said Theodore Nelson, secretary of the Democratic committee. "I am surprised that the result of the balloting was so close. If the convention had fixed the date of the convention in the early part of June, I guess St. Louis would have carried off the prize. I think it will be a big convention and one of the most interesting in the history of the party."

The convention will doubtless be held at the Coliseum, but that is a matter which is to be determined by the national Democratic committee. The delegates who went to Washington took with them plans of both the Coliseum and Tattersall's. Either of these buildings would be available, but it is thought the committee will select the Coliseum on account of its superior arrangement and because of its larger seating capacity.

Ex-Mayor Hopkins, in speaking of the lateness of the date of the convention, said: "I regret that the national committee decided to hold the convention as late as July 7. The Democratic party is in control of the national administration and it has always been the rule for the party in power to hold its convention in the city where it is in control of the national administration. It is gratified to know that we will have the convention in this city and that the local Democrats will do all they can to make things agreeable for thousands of visitors, who will be here next July. I think it will be a very interesting convention, and I think the local Democrats will be able to agree upon a ticket and a platform that will sweep the country."

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GRANTS OF
PUBLIC LANDSPresident Cleveland Submits
Another Message to
Congress.

PROMPT LEGISLATION.

It is Needed to Amend the Existing Conditions.

Limitation of the Time Within Which Suits May Be Brought by the Government to Annul Unlawful or Unauthorized Grants of Public Lands Should Be Removed—Evils of the Present System Clearly Shown by the Executive.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The president today sent the following to congress:

Washington, Jan. 17, 1896.—To Congress: I desire to invite attention to the necessity for prompt legislation in order to remove the limitation of the time within which suits may be brought by the government to annul unlawful or unauthorized grants of public lands.

By the act of March 3, 1857, the secretary of the interior is directed to add just each of the railroad land grants which may be adjudicated; and it is provided if it shall appear, upon the completion of such adjustment, or sooner, that the lands have been from any cause, erroneously certified or patented by the United States to or for the use of a company claiming under any of said grants, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the interior to demand a reversion of the title to all lands so erroneously certified or patented; and on failure of the company to make such reversionary within the time specified, the lands shall be required to institute and prosecute, in the proper courts, necessary proceedings to restore the title to said lands to the United States.

THE DEMANDS MADE

under this act have been numerous, and in some cases have resulted in the reversion of title to lands owned by the United States upon demand, but in most cases, the demand has been refused and suits have been necessary.

The work of adjustment has been unavoidably slow. The said act makes provision for the reinstatement of entries erroneously cancelled on account of railroad withdrawals, and upon certain conditions provides for the confirmation of titles derived by purchase from the companies of lands shown to be excepted from the grants. It contemplates a disposition of every tract described by the granting act, and inspection of each tract certified or patented to the company, within such reasonable time as may be required for the purpose of making such certification or patenting, and the listing of these tracts shown to be erroneously certified and the determination of titles thereto lost to the grant indemnity to be made.

IT IS NECESSARY

In making such an adjustment, that all questions of certification claims, either between settlers and the roads, or between two roads, the grants for which conflict or overlap be finally disposed of, so that a peaceful and untroubled land can be shown in the adjustment.

While adjustments have proceeded with the utmost rapidity consistent with a reasonable regard for the rights of the settlers of the United States, and the railroad companies and while to this end the force of adjusters had been largely augmented in the general land office, many of the grants yet remain unadjusted.

In some of the grants, notably the corporation grants, the lack of survey and the consequent delay in the completion of the work impeded.

DECISIONS RENDERED

by the interior department in numerous conflicts have been appealed to the courts. The construction of the interior department has generally been sustained when final determination has been reached. The majority of the cases are still pending, and many of the cases decided. Some of these cases, while involving immediately the titles to only one particular tract, will, when decided, furnish a rule of construction to control the disposition of the title to thousands of acres of other lands in the same situation. Until the courts pass upon these questions, final adjustment cannot be made.

By section 8 of the act of March 3, 1857, it is expressly enacted that suits by the United States to vacate and annul any patent, certificate or grant shall only be brought within five years from the passage of this act.

This period of five years will expire on March 3, 1896. Of course, suits by the United States to secure the cancellation of a patent in this class of cases after that date would not be effective. Indeed, it is now too late to indicate proceedings looking to any such suit, inasmuch as demand has to be filed on the company and thereafter ninety days allowed for compliance or refusal in accordance with the act of March 3, 1857.

BEFORE THE EXPIRATION

of this period the status would be left in a state of uncertainty, and the government and the beneficiaries of anticipated favorable decisions of the courts would be lost so far as they might determine the character and disposition of grants similar to those directly involved in pending cases.

It will be readily seen that if this act of limitation is to remain on the statute books, the portion of the adjustment act referred to will be rendered null. Indeed there would be but little use in continuing the adjustment of the land grants, inasmuch as the rights of the government and the beneficiaries of the United States, or of the settlers could not be enforced by law.

Legislation establishing limitations against the right of the government to sue is an innovation not entirely consistent with the general history of the rights of the government, for it has uniformly been held that time did not bar the sovereign power in asserting a right.

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The early adjudication of the department constructed the grants with a degree of liberality to the grantees, while later decisions of the courts and

of the department have not sustained it. It seems clear that the further progress of adjustment will develop facts and transactions in connection with these land grants which ought to be the subjects of legal examination and scrutiny before they are allowed to become final and conclusive.

The government should not be prevented from going into the courts to right the wrongs perpetrated by its agents and other parties, and by which much of the public domain may be diverted from the people.

Under these circumstances it seems to me that the act of 1857 should be so amended as to remove the limitation of time against the right of recovery by the government. It is respectfully suggested that the act be amended so that adjustment of the title to all lands so erroneously certified or patented by the United States to or for the use of a company claiming under any of said grants, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the interior to demand a reversion of the title to all lands so erroneously certified or patented; and on failure of the company to make such reversionary within the time specified, the lands shall be required to institute and prosecute, in the proper courts, necessary proceedings to restore the title to said lands to the United States.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

PACIFIC CABLE.

Senate Foreign Relations Committee Hear an Advocate of It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Mr. Edward L. Baylies, New York, one of the projectors of the Pacific Cable company, which recently was given a hearing by the senate committee on foreign relations, today appeared before the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce, to explain the plans of his company, which he did at length. The Pacific Cable company was opposed by Mr. L. L. Spaulding of the Hawaiian islands, who is interested in a rival company, and which, as projected, is to connect the United States and the Hawaiian islands. There is a well developed rivalry between the two house committees for the foreign affairs and interstate and foreign commerce, for the honor of bringing the Hawaiian cable scheme before congress. Only yesterday Chairman Baughman of the foreign affairs committee appointed a sub-committee to consider the cable question, but the commerce committee has taken a much more active part in the matter. The bill of the New Jersey Cable company, which has secured concessions from the state of New Jersey for the cable, and which the foreign affairs committee, and it is possible that each of the two committees will report a bill to the house.

DA